

A 3-Day Notice

Are there a thousand readers of the Daily Worker who would gladly give \$10 — regardless of other pressures and previous contributions — if they knew it meant the continued existence of their Daily Worker?

The question seems absurd since there are most certainly many thousands of supporters whose devotion is infinitely greater, who would give — and have given — far more.

YET WE FACE A SERIOUS DANGER OF COLLAPSE UNLESS WE RAISE A MINIMUM OF \$10,000 OVER THE WEEKEND.

We had to wait until after Labor Day to launch our \$64,000 fund appeal, meanwhile borrowing to the limit to keep going.

Normally, it takes at least a couple of weeks for a fund appeal to take hold. With the printer and other major creditors breathing down our necks, we cannot hold out that long this time. We need an immediate response, to the extent of at least \$10,000 over the weekend.

We ask every one of you—even at some sacrifice to:

• Put \$10 in an envelope today and send it to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

• If you are in New York and can do so, come up to the office at 35 E. 12th St. (8th floor) today, tomorrow or Sunday morning, or Monday with your contribution, and those of your neighbors, shop workers and others whom you can reach.

• Get to your friends, relatives, associates over the weekend and get them to contribute.

We know we can count on your devotion to see us through once again!



MRS. MAMIE R. BRADLEY weeps over the body of her slain son, Emmett Louis Till, 14. The child's body was brought from Mississippi, where he had been kidnapped and lynched.

Councilman Brown Urges Picketing Of White House to Protest Lynching

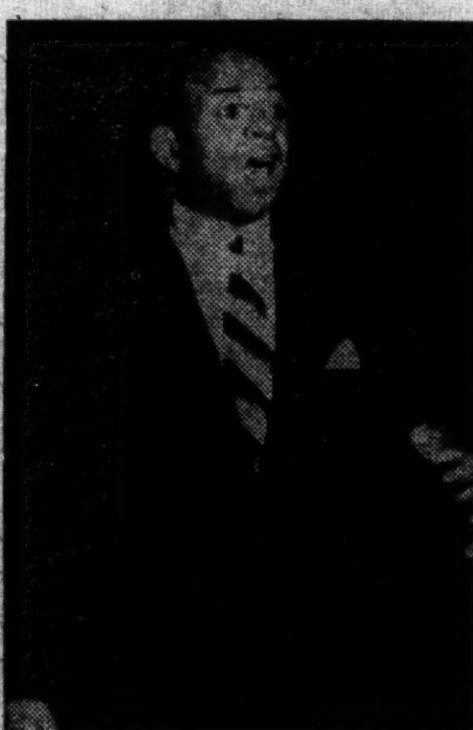
Councilman Earl Brown yesterday called for "immediate and dramatic action" to protest the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, "one of the most heinous ever committed."

Brown, writing in his Amsterdam News column, declared, "Mere press releases by any organization stating how shocking young Till's death is, or even mere verbal demands upon the U. S. government for action won't do the trick of saving future Tills from Dixie lynch mobs."

He attacked the silence of President Eisenhower and his administration which, he said, did not intend to do anything about "states rights," and also bitterly criticized the Democrats, "whose tongues the Dixiecrats obviously have."

"In sum," he said, "we know that the power and majesty of the U. S. Government as well as the power of both of its political parties will not be employed to enforce the law of the land where colored citizens are concerned. . . . PICKETING URGED"

"It seems to me that it would be a good idea for Negroes all over the country to hold monster mass meetings in protest against the murder of the Till boy. Then they ought to throw a picket line around the White House demand-



BROWN

ing at least moral support from the President in their time of trial. They ought to do everything possible to dramatize their lot in a country which shoots their children down like dogs."

Without this sort of action, he contended, there would have been no Supreme Court victory in school desegregation. He added, "the Negro must implement his great Supreme Court victory by direct action against the enemy."

He cited the advances by the Indian and Indonesian people, the creation of the state of Israel and the fight of the Moroccans and other peoples of the Middle East, and said, "Yet here in the United States, which is forever boasting about the freedom and equality of its citizens, one-tenth of them, the Negroes, are still victims of the lynch mobs, including Negro children."

He complained about what he called, "the lack of effective leadership" at this "crucial moment in the Negroes' fight for equality," and said, "It seems to me that now is the time for some Negro leader or leaders to lead." Unless this happens, he states, "the Negro has no hope of gaining even a modicum of security of any kind."

PROTESTS GROW

Since the murder of young Till in Mississippi, editorials in the Negro press have been calling for stern action.

The Chicago Defender says its office has been deluged with people asking what can be done. Many suggested that a fund be established to fight the case and continue the struggle for equality.

Mrs. Fannie Balkcom, the Defender reports, started the fund by contributing \$45.

"This horrible crime," Mrs. Balkcom is quoted as saying, "has

touched me so. All I can think of is that it could have happened to one of my children. I will help in any way. . . . and help any group that wants to do something."

The Defender's editorial stated that "unless the Administration acts at once to stop this wanton and ruthless taking of lives, the blood of 'Bo' Till, Rev. George Lee, Lamar Smith and the long line of martyrs in the fight for first-class citizenship for the Negro in America will be on its hands, and 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not wash it away.'"

Added to the statements made by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Gov. William Stratton of Illinois was that of Sen. Paul Douglas, (D-Ill.), who said, "I am shocked and horrified by the murder of Emmett Louis Till. Everything must be done to bring those responsible for this heinous crime to justice."

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president of the National Medical Association and head of the regional councils of Negro leadership in Mississippi, said, "There will be hell to pay in Mississippi. Decent citizens are not going to continue to be treated like this."

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1942, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXII, No. 180
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, September 9, 1955
Price 10 Cents

DOCK WALKOUT SPREADS TO ENTIRE COAST

By HARRY RAYMOND

The work stoppage of 30,000 Port of New York longshoremen spread to most other Atlantic coast ports yesterday. Dockers of the International Longshoremen's Association stayed away from New York and New Jersey piers for the second day to con-

The ILA's 7-Point Program

—See Page 8

The Dockers' Fight Is Your Fight

—See Page 5

duct continuous meetings to protest union-wrecking of the Bi-State Waterfront Commission.

As they met and adjourned their meeting until today, their brother longshoremen in Portland, Boston, Providence, Albany, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore walked off the piers in sympathy.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, said all ports from Nova Scotia to Texas would be shut down by the weekend unless the Governors of New York and New Jersey would listen to their grievances against the commission.

Bradley addressed 4,000 longshoremen in Manhattan, 2,500 in Brooklyn and another ILA meeting in New Jersey. The men cheered him wildly as he declared:

"The governors of the two states can't sit idly by and not meet with representatives of 30,000 men. Until they do meet, and sit down with us, I, at this time, will not recommend that you go back to work."

New Jersey's Gov. Robert Meyner refused to meet the longshoremen's representatives. He said he would "not knuckle down to any group."

Gov. Averell Harriman issued a call late yesterday for a return to work and a submission of grievances to the commission. "I am assured by the commissioners that an equitable hearing will be afforded," Harriman said. "Lawful authority cannot be defied."

"We are arguing because the Bi-State Commission is interfering with our rights on the waterfront," Bradley told the Manhattan meeting in St. Bernard's Hall, "because they insist on making conditions

the same as they were 30 years ago. We know of efforts to reach a deal with the New York Shipping Association and Bi-State to break our union. Our union men are being subjected to an unfair law."

Late last year the ILA concluded a 2-year contract, with a no-strike clause, with the New York Shipping Association. The contract gave the ILA sole power over hiring of gangs and customs and practices in various areas of the far-flung Port of New York.

Since that time, Bradley charged, "Every move we make the Bi-State Commission says you cannot do this."

The commission, circumventing the union contract, claimed complete control of hiring through "hink halls" it set up in a series of "hiring stables." The commission also removed long-time union longshoremen from the dock list and denied them the right to work the piers because they engaged in strike activity or had past police records.

"We are not fighting the law," Bradley told the longshoremen. "We are only extending an invitation to Albany or Trenton to meet with us or eliminate the Bi-State compact completely."

Meanwhile, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Di Falco, who issued a temporary injunction Wednesday enjoining the union from striking, ordered the ILA to show cause at 10 a.m. today why a permanent injunction should not be issued.

Bradley stated the union is not on strike, but is conducting a series of meetings on grievances against the Bi-State Commission.

William Mischo, ILA attorney, (Continued on Page 2)

French MPs To Visit China

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee has accepted the invitation to send a parliamentary delegation to visit China. The invitation was extended by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation, which will include several members of the committee, will probably come to China at the end of September or the beginning of October.

Greek-Turkish Crisis Alarms NATO Chiefs

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The North Atlantic Council met in secret emergency session today to consider the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus, the most violent internal crisis to shake NATO. Lord Ismay, NATO secretary-general, called the special meeting to hear reports from both sides in the rioting in both countries that followed failure of the British-Turkish-Greek conferences over the future of the Mediterranean Island of Cyprus.

Officials of NATO took a serious view of the dispute, which threatens to weaken NATO's middle East front and said the violence uncovered a "basic antagonism."

Rioting in Turkey hit the headquarters of Allied land forces, southeastern Europe, at Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey, and 50 Greek officers and their families were flown to Greece. The base is under command of U.S. Lt. Gen. George W. Reed, Jr.

About a half dozen Turks are stationed in Greece at an advanced headquarters in Salonika where a bomb explosion in the Turkish Consulate touched off the rioting.

Martial law was re-imposed in the Turkish capital of Ankara, in Istanbul and Izmir and the Gov-

ernment called a special session of the National Assembly following hours-long riots against Greece.

There were anti-Turkish riots in Salonika, and Greece rushed troops into the Turkish-inhabited areas of Thrace and Rhodes. The police and army were alerted throughout Greece, and all performances of movies, theaters and athletics were banned.

Ankara Radio said 2,057 rioters were arrested in Turkey.

Britain has rushed new shiploads of commandoes to Cyprus.

Athens dispatches said Greek members of the NATO headquarters at Izmir sent these wives and children home by special plane, some of them in their nightgowns or wearing clothes loaned by American women.

A dispatch from Athens said the Greek government had protested to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief

of all NATO forces, and to Ismay about the incidents.

In London, Greek Foreign Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos said his country would "carry on the fight to secure the recognition of the right of self-determination on behalf of the Cypriot people, the overwhelming majority of whom are Greek."

He added that Greece had put the Cyprus question before the United Nations General Assembly convening in New York Sept. 20.

There were unconfirmed reports from Athens that Greece had called off a meeting of military chiefs of the Balkan pact in Ankara and had hinted that it might not take part in NATO maneuvers with Turkey.

From Athens it was reported that Greek and Turkish shipping had been ordered not to proceed to the other nation's ports during the present crisis.

An unconfirmed report said that King Paul of Greece was cancelling his planned visit to Austria after the present Yugoslav trip because of the tension.

Ho Chi Minh Predicts Unity Of Viet Nam After Election

By WILFRED BURCHETT

HANOI.—Exactly 10 years after President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of Viet Nam in this very square, 170,000 Hanoi citizens rallied here to hear him appeal for renewed struggle to achieve the unification of the country.

The splendidly uniformed and equipped troops that marched past with captured tanks, artillery and other equipment, were mainly the same workers and students who left the capital almost nine years ago clad in rags and tatters.

Nine years ago they had only one rifle for each fifth man, after the epic two months battles behind street barricades against foreign legions.

The military parade included tanks captured at Dien Bien Phu. Reviewing the changes which

had taken place in the past 10 years, President Ho said: "The forces of peace and democracy have powerfully developed and have now gained the upper hand in world affairs."

But the Diem regime in the south, he said, was increasing its armed forces, was terrorizing the population, had completely stifled democratic liberties, and, at American instigation, were preparing to sabotage the elections and the unification of the country.

"However," he said, "despite perfidious American maneuvers, Viet Nam will certainly be unified because our people constitute a whole which can never be divided."

"Elections will be held because they accord with the deepest aspirations of our people in North and South."

He reaffirmed pledges of the Democratic Republic strictly to carry out the Geneva agreements, and called on the Diem authorities to do likewise.

There was tremendous applause when the peace doves were released. One flew straight to the tribune, settled on the microphone in front of the President, and remained there throughout the rest of the ceremony.

Tokyo Court Bars Arrest of 3 CP Leaders

TOKYO, Sept. 8.—The District Court of Tokyo refused yesterday to order the arrest of three leaders of the Japanese Communist Party.

The prosecutor's office charged them with having refused to answer a summons issued in 1950 during the Occupation and asked that they be placed under detention.

They are Sanzo Nosaka, leader of the party, and two members of the party's Central Committee, Vojiro Konno and Shigeo Shida.

The court rejected the prosecutor's request they be jailed on the ground that they had surrendered voluntarily.

Cotton Crop Estimate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Agriculture Department today estimated a 12,873,000 bale cotton crop will be produced this year, compared with output last year of 13,696,000 bales.

French Communists Call for Unity of Left On Africa Crisis

PARIS.—French Communist Party leaders have proposed a joint meeting with French Socialist Party chiefs to discuss joint action on North Africa.

The Party's political bureau, in a letter to the Socialist executive points out that decisions taken at the last Socialist congress make it easy to find agreement on the following matters:

Condemnation of the repression, recall of the troops sent to North Africa a year ago and the opening of real negotiations with the qualified representatives of the people of Algeria and Morocco.

"The policy of force and bloody repression now being carried out in Algeria and Morocco," says the letter, "is against the true interests of France."

CANNOT FORGET

"The workers and people of France cannot forget the results of a similar policy in Indochina and demand the end of the policy of force and repression."

Representatives of the two parties should meet with as little delay as possible, they continue, agreeing in advance to any date and place the Socialists decide on.

The seven Communist members of the National Assembly defense committee have protested to the War Minister, General Koenig, against the recall and retentions in the armed forces.

By October, France will have 1,200,000 men under arms and the armed forces budget will have been swollen by \$200 million.

The deputies demand immediate recall of the committee which was neither informed nor consulted on the recent decrees recalling or retaining 180,000 men.

CP Urges Federal Intervention Against Mississippi Lynchers

Federal intervention to assure proper punishment of the brutal murderers of Louis Emmett Till, 14-year-old Negro child, in Mississippi, was urged yesterday by the national committee of the Communist Party, in a statement signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman. The statement follows:

A hideous crime—the brutal murder of a 14-year-old child—weighs heavy on the conscience of America, and shames our nation before the world.

The murder of Emmett Louis Till, horrible and tragic in itself, is no isolated incident. It follows the murder last May of the Rev. George E. Lee of Belzoni, Mississippi, a day after he refused to tear up his poll-tax receipts. It follows by two weeks the murder of Lamar Smith, shot on the lawn of a Mississippi courthouse, as he was working to get Negro absentee ballots certified.

Emmett Louis Till was too young to vote; too young to join a trade union. Yet he is dead, murdered by the same forces that kill Negro voters and lynch Negro trade unionists.

It is as though those who killed this Negro child wanted to serve notice that they will not permit the

Negro people's rising movement for liberation and full equality to come to full maturity.

An estimated 100,000 Chicagoans looked upon the mangled body that once was Emmett Louis Till, and vowed that this time the murderers shall not escape punishment.

TODAY, the tide of Negro-white unity is rising throughout our country. But the murder of Emmett Till dramatizes the counter-tide running in Mississippi, where a state of emergency exists.

Throughout the state Negro leaders must maintain armed guards at their homes in order to be assured some protection against the invasion of blood-thirsty mobs.

Economic pressures, organized by such lawless groups as the White Citizens Councils, are forcing Negro men and women to abandon

Adenauer Greeted By Soviet Leaders at Moscow Airport

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived by plane today for five days of talks with Soviet leaders. As he stepped from his Super-Constellation after his flight from Bonn, Adenauer was greeted by a glittering 115-man Moscow garrison Army guard. A 56-piece military band played the German and Soviet national anthems.

Soviet premier Nikolai Bulganin and foreign minister V. M. Molotov shook hands with Adenauer and chatted with him in the clear, cold afternoon air.

Flags of both nations fluttered from the airport buildings.

After the ceremony, the whole group was driven in limousines into Moscow, where the formal talks begin tomorrow.

The Big Three ambassadors, Charles E. Bohlen of the U.S., Louis Joxe of France and Sir William Hayter of Great Britain, plus Sweden's Rolf Sohlman, were present at the airport.

Adenauer told the Soviet leaders that "normalization" of relations would be in the interests of both nations and of peace.

He read a short speech at the airport which was then translated into Russian. He said:

"Thank you, Premier Bulganin, for this friendly welcome extended

me and my delegation. I only hope that this first contact which we now begin by our presence in Moscow will lead to the return of normal good relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. "I am firmly convinced that both peoples could receive great benefit from a peaceful cooperation, and

Adenauer Lays His Blackmail Weapon Down

—See Page 5

that the peace of Europe and the world depends to a great extent upon the normalization of relations between our peoples.

"We approach our work in Moscow wholly in the service of peace."

Bulganin went up to Adenauer, shook his hand and wished him a pleasant and relaxed evening.

"Thank you for your good wishes. I will follow your good advice," Adenauer replied, smiling.

As he posed for photographs with Bulganin, Adenauer remarked, "I hope that the good flight to Moscow is a good omen for our work."

Longshore

(Continued from Page 1) said: "We're going to oppose the injunction."

SHIPERS BIDDING

The temporary injunction was issued at the behest of the New York Shipping Association.

The commission asked Di Falco to issue a second injunction against the ILA, charging the stoppage was an "illegal act to obstruct the work of the commission." Di Falco refused, stating one injunction was "enough."

Only piers being worked in New York were military piers. There were no picket lines. Boston longshoremen took their "holiday" at midnight.

Shortly before noon Capt. Bradley appeared at the Waterfront commission, 15 Park Row, to answer a subpoena. More than 1,000 longshoremen cheered him as he entered the building with ILA organizer Thomas Gleason and ILA

attorney, Mischo.

"In view of criminal prosecution arising from the injunction, Capt. Bradley was advised not to answer any questions by the attorney for the commission," Mischo said.

Bradley, called by the commission for an investigation of the walkout, stood on his constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions put by Commission counsel William P. Sirignano.

When Bradley emerged from the commission offices he was greeted by a large demonstration of longshoremen. The demonstration continued for 15 minutes on Park Row and on Broadway until Bradley left to address a meeting of New Jersey dockers.

Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice-president, was cheered by the Brooklyn rally in Prospect Hall when he announced the ILA would sign a mutual alliance pact with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Sept. 15. Bradley told the 2,500 dockers at that meeting:

"The Bi-State Commission has only one thing in mind—to break the union—and they have the cooperation of the steamship companies . . . The New York Shipping Association cannot connive against any individual port and get away with it."

He told the longshoremen "this is no strike" and added:

"These are protest meetings called from day to day to get a report from union officials on what is happening. As president of this union I will not in any way recommend to you to go back to work until we are recognized as citizens of this country we fought for so hard in the states of New York and New Jersey. Until the governors of both states sit down to hear our grievances, I will not recommend you to go back to work."

The Cunard liner Britannic sailed yesterday after longshoremen refused to work the ship. Fifty office employees loaded the baggage of 771 passengers. The ship sailed returning 400 tons of unloaded cargo and only 500 of the 1,700 tons ready to be loaded.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said in Washington the Federal Government has no present plans to intervene in the stoppage. He told a press he had "no request from anyone" for federal action.

(Continued on Page 4)

Trial Oct. 6 of Connecticut 8



MARTHA STONE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—Federal Judge Robert P. Anderson today set Oct. 6 for the trial of eight workingclass leaders indicted under the thought-control Smith Act. The judge named three attorneys for five of the defendants.

The defendants are James Tate of Hartford, Conn.; Jacob Goldring of Trumbull, Conn.; Simon Silverman and Sidney S. Resnick, both of New Haven; Robert Ekins of Old Saybrook, Conn.; Martha Stone of Paterson, N.J., and Alfred Marder and Joseph Dimow, both of New Haven.

Last February the indictments were dismissed by Anderson because they contained technical defects. They were reindicted March 4 and released in bonds.

3 Governors Decline Bid to Nixon Diner

Three governors, all Democrats, have declined invitations to a lunch next Wednesday for vice-president Richard M. Nixon.

The three, Averell Harriman of New York, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, were invited to the lunch by the Radio and Television Executives Society of New York.

Harriman said commitments in up-state New York would keep him away and Meyner told the society he also was busy elsewhere. Ribicoff said the emergency situation in his state due to the recent devastating floods was occupying his attention.

Claude Barrere, secretary of the organization, said a number of prominent Republicans, including several GOP senators, also had declined invitations.

Labor Department Gives Green Light To Layoff Pay Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Government gave initial approval today to the "guaranteed wage" plans set up in the auto and can industries this year. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced that department lawyers have ruled that the 5 cents an hour contributions made by the Ford Motor Co. to its unemployment compensation fund will not be counted as part of the base pay under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

If the ruling had gone the other way, it likely would have killed the Ford plan and similar plans. The Ford contract with the CIO United Auto Workers was conditional upon the Labor Department ruling that the contribution would

UN Council Unanimously Adopts Plan for Insuring Peace in Gaza

Defense Dep't Opposes Cuts In Military Budget Next Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Defense Department emphasized today that there will be no drastic cuts in defense spending in order to balance the Federal budget.

In a special statement Acting Defense Secretary Rueben B. Robertson, Jr., said: "The impression that drastic

cuts will be made in currently approved defense programs" to get the government out of the red by next July has "no factual basis."

Robertson said overall defense spending for the fiscal year "is still expected to be approximately \$34,000,000,000 as originally estimated" last January.

Senators Plan Probe of Many Abuses of Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A Senate subcommittee plans to inquire of a dozen national leaders this month whether the Bill of Rights has been abused in their fields.

The Constitutional Rights subcommittee, which will hold hearings later on specific provisions of the Bill of Rights, is considering starting the investigation with statements from leaders of the bar, church, farm organizations, labor, fraternal groups and similar segments of the population, a spokesman said.

Subcommittee counsel Marshall MacDuffie told a reporter the first hearing is planned for Constitution Week, which begins Sept. 17.

Later hearings, beginning some time in October, will deal with freedom of religion, freedom of speech and press and freedom of assembly, all guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, he said.

MacDuffie said that under freedom of religion, the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo), may look into a California loyalty oath for churches, which also aroused protests from the Quaker and other religious groups. He said California requires a loyalty oath from churches before their property can be tax-exempt.

The subcommittee may also consider the plight of some conscientious objectors who refuse to register for the draft, then go to jail, again refuse when they are released and are jailed again, MacDuffie said. The law exempts certain classes of conscientious objectors from military services, but requires them to register.

The counsel said the subcommittee may also investigate whether

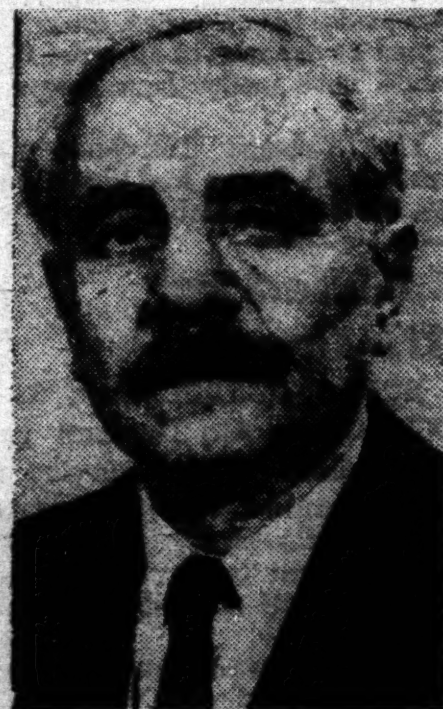
so-called "guilt-by-association" cases violate the freedom of assembly. Among these, he said, might be the case of merchant marine cadet Eugene W. Landy, who was denied a Naval reserve commission because of past Communist Party activities of his mother.

MacDuffie said the subcommittee also will investigate reports that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has denied or terminated grants to 30 scientists because of derogatory information against them, though they were working on non-sensitive projects.

On freedom of speech and press, he said, the subcommittee will question Abe Goff, the Post Office Department's chief censor, on the censorship of foreign propaganda. He said the group may also investigate the postoffice's temporary ban of one edition of Aristophanes' play "Lysistrata."

MacDuffie said the subcommittee may also ask Administration officials, particularly in the Defense Department, to explain their restrictions on the release of non-classified information, and may hear from leading editors on this question.

Bronx Dinner Tomorrow to Honor Mindel



MINDEL

Jacob (Pop) Mindel, the Marxist teacher now serving a two-year Smith Act thought control sentence in Danbury Federal Prison, will be 74 years of age on Sept. 16. Mindel began serving his sentence in January of this year.

His birthday will be honored tomorrow night (Saturday) with a dinner to be held in the Allerton Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. The dinner is part of a current drive to win a parole for the aging and ill educator. A number of leading Americans, including Reinhold Niebuhr, Clarence Francis, and Dr. Charles Hill, as well as persons in other countries have asked the Federal Parole Board to release Mindel.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 8.—The Soviet Union joined the West today in a United Nations Security Council resolution unanimously adopted calling upon Egypt and Israel to reinforce their truce along the Gaza frontier in southern Palestine.

Delegates of Egypt and Israel pledged their cooperation with efforts of the Palestine truce supervisor to prevent new border violence.

By an 11-0 vote, the Council, meeting on the issue for the first time since last April, urged the creation of a physical barrier—such as a barbed-wire fence—between the forces of Israel and Egypt in the area. It also endorsed the proposal of the truce supervisor, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada for establishment of a 500-meter zone on each side of the demarcation line in which forces of neither side would be permitted.

The resolution, introduced by the U. S., Britain and France,

NEW FIRE THREAT IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Smoke-blackened fire fighters, weary from their week-long battle against fires that have destroyed nearly 170 square miles of California forest, rushed today to the scene of a new blaze that threatened a number of small communities.

Scene of the latest threat was an area 15 miles southeast of Yreka, which was threatened itself by a major blaze yesterday. Forestry officials said the new fire was burning near Greenville, a town of about 200 persons.

At least 200 persons were evacuated in Santa Barbara County as a brush fire blackened an estimated 70 square miles of valuable watershed just six miles from downtown Santa Barbara.

State Forest Fire Dispatcher Fred Herbert said 13 fires involving 107,650 acres of stateland are still burning, eight fires involving 24,670 acres have been brought under control, and seven fires involving 8,456 acres have been extinguished.

The handbills passed out today had the headline, "Catholics of Boston; stop the Jews from dishonoring and desecrating the bless-

ed sacrament at Brandeis University."

Brandeis University plans to dedicate a new chapel for Catholic students. Catholic Archbishop Richard Cushing of Boston will take part in the ceremonies. Brandeis is located in suburban Waltham.

Father Feeney was excommunicated following his charge that church leaders in Boston were teaching "heresy." He had contended there is no salvation outside the Catholic church.

Jerusalem, Israel, Sept. 8.—Troop movements and armored and artillery concentrations were reported on both the troubled Gaza border and the Jordan and Syrian frontiers today.

Intelligence reports reaching here believed the Egyptian forces were rushed to the Gaza strip to stop the flow into Egypt of Gaza area refugees whose exodus has reached new proportions since the latest outbreak of incidents.

Ecuador Says Peru Threatens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ecuador told the Council of the Organization for American States (OAS) today it is facing "imminent invasion" from Peru.

Ecuadorian Ambassador Jose R. Chiriboga told a council meeting that thousands of Peruvian troops are poised on the frontier ready to march into his country.

He said he was speaking to alert all the Americas to the existing situation and that he is hopeful that a four-nation border commission already in existence will act promptly to prevent an armed clash.

The commission, established in Rio De Janeiro in 1942, is cosponsored by representatives of the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

BOSTONIANS ANGERED BY ANTI-SEMITIC LEAFLETS

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—For the third day in a row, followers of Rev. Leonard Feeney, an unfrocked Catholic priest, passed out "hate" literature on downtown streets today.

Both previous days near-riots started. Police yesterday "rescued" 26 of the handbill distributors when irate Bostonians started pummeling them.

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Westinghouse Locals Favor Strike Monday

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—An overwhelming vote in favor of a strike of 28 Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants across the country Sunday midnight in solidarity with the striking workers of the plant in East Pittsburgh appeared certain as returns from 12 locals showed an overwhelming vote for the walkout.

Only one small plant of the cor-

poration in Lima, Ohio, employing 65 workers, was reported to have balloted against a walkout, according to an official of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers.

The East Pittsburgh workers have been out for a month against the company's decision to re-evaluate rates by retiming jobs.

Wife Assails Phony Charges Against Noto, Smith Act Victim

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Florence Noto, wife of John Noto who was seized by FBI agents recently and charged with violating the Smith Act, denied yesterday that her husband had been "underground" and "in hiding," as charged by the FBI. Mrs. Noto said her family moved from Buffalo in 1950 and had not "disappeared." In moving back to Buffalo in this year, she said, they did so without knowledge of a sealed indictment against her husband. "How can anyone, hide from a sealed indictment when they know nothing of it?" she asked.

Her statement follows: "FBI officials who arrested my husband last week have certainly distorted the facts in their statements to the press.

"The charges that my husband was 'underground' and 'in hiding' are nothing short of ridiculous. John and I had made open arrangements to move to Buffalo and we can prove it. Upon returning to Buffalo recently, we visited all our relatives — travelling on public buses all over the city. We made plans to enter our daughter in school here—and still intend doing so. I would also like to ask these FBI officials: If John Noto were in hiding why would he be living in Buffalo where he has been very well known for many years?

"The FBI also charges that John and I 'disappeared' from Buffalo in 1950 when the fact is we simply moved away and have now returned. Is there any law prohibiting Americans from moving in and out of Buffalo without permission of the FBI? Concerning the indictment itself, the FBI admits it was sealed and was not issued until November, 1954. How can anyone 'hide' from a sealed indictment that they know nothing about?

"The actual arrest itself should interest all of us who pay taxes. It took three carloads of FBI rep-

resentatives—about 10 or 12 men—to swoop down on a good citizen out for a ride with his wife, his mother-in-law and his five-year-old daughter. If their purpose was to frighten the wits out of my little girl—then this was another job well done by the FBI!

"This unjust arrest has been followed by an exorbitantly high bail of \$30,000. How can a working man with one child and another on the way raise this kind of money? John Noto has no criminal record and the U.S. Attorney's office should take this into consideration and reduce this cruelly high bail. "Above all else, we hope that this persecution of John Noto will start many Americans thinking about the Un-American Smith Act which has sent so many innocent people to jail."

Hell or High Water, the Rent Must Be Paid

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8. (FP)—Come hell or high water, rents must be paid. That seems to be the slogan of the Public Housing Authority here.

The high water did come, making hundreds homeless. But the PHA refused to make 50 units of public housing available to flood refugees unless payment of rent was guaranteed in advance.

With the victims jobless as well as homeless, the PHA insisted the Red Cross assume responsibility for the tenants and for their removal after the emergency is over.

5 New Strikes In Buffalo

BUFFALO, Sept. 5. (FP)—Five new strikes brought the total number of workers idled by labor disputes in this area to 6,600. In addition, a strike threat by 3,400 workers at the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Cheektowaga plant looms later this month.

Largest of the Labor Day week-end strikes was the walkout of 750 employees of the Fedders-Quigan Co., members of the United Steelworkers (CIO). The walkout followed a 21-hour negotiation session, in which the union shaved its original 24 cent package demand down to 15 cents while the company came up with a 2½ cent package offer.

Other strikers are 500 paper products workers, members of United Mine Workers District 50; 250 members of the United Auto Workers (CIO); and two other locals of the steelworkers.

Strikes still in progress here include the three-week-old tie-up of the area's grain and milling industry, the month-long strike by the United Steelworkers against the metals processing division of Curtiss-Wright Corp., and a three-month-old walkout by the steelworkers at the Kewanee-Ross Corp.

End Year-Long Ala. Phone Strike

FAYETTE, Ala., Sept. 8. (FP)—A year-long strike by CIO Communications Workers members against the Alabama Telephone Co. Details of the settlement were not announced, but pickets at the various phone exchanges have been withdrawn.

The dispute, which began over wages, was marked by constant violence and by several unusual incidents: Strikers who had been jailed for violation of the state right-to-work law won reversal of their convictions and filed counter-suits against the company. The Haleyville (Ala.) police force resigned in defiance of an order that would have made them company guards.

The Alabama Telephone Co. services 14 towns and five counties in northern Alabama.

3 Killed in Air Crash

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 8.—A DC-3 Currey Air Transport passenger plane believed carrying 30 persons crashed shortly after take-off at Lockheed Air Terminal today. At least three persons were killed and 24 injured, police reported.

The plane was a non-scheduled airliner bound for Oakland, Calif.

Folsom Vetoes Bill to Fire Teachers Opposing Jimcrow

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 8. (FP)—By withholding his veto until three minutes before the midnight adjournment of the Alabama legislature, Gov. James E. Folsom killed a "local" bill which would have permitted the Macon County Board of Education to fire any teacher who advocated racial integration.

The bill, sponsored by an arch-racist, State Senator Samuel Engelhardt, also made membership in any organization which advocates

integration a cause for dismissal. Macon County, site of the famous Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, has a population about 80 percent Negro. The white oligarchs have left the voting registrar's office vacant for nearly two years now rather than comply with a Federal court order to cease discrimination against Negro registrants.

A petition asking the Macon school board to end segregation was filed last month.

Latin Americans for Mindel

Latin Americans are among the many throughout the world who have been writing to the Federal Parole Board in Washington in behalf of freedom for the 74-year-old Marxist scholar, Jacob Mindel, the committee for his release revealed yesterday.

Mindel is serving a two-year sentence in Danbury federal prison under the notorious thought-control Smith Act law.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina, a woman writes: "as a citizen of an American nation, as an Argentine writer who was on your side during the last war, I ask that parole be given to Jacob Mindel."

A Costa Rican newspaperman tells the Parole Board, "It isn't human to hold him in jail under such circumstances."

And from Santiago, Chile,

comes this stirring appeal: "I received letter from Mrs. Mindel asking intervention for her husband . . .

" . . . the letter came in an envelope I am attaching herewith . . . It is adorned with a beautiful stamp, and I ask myself: can the U.S. of North America maintain as a symbol of its own country the Statue of Liberty when its own citizens complain of being 'persecuted' for ideas and for expounding international solidarity? As an admirer and sincere friend of the U.S. I lament such acts that blur the prestige and tradition inherited from Washington and Jefferson . . .

The committee is sponsoring a concert-banquet this Saturday, evening, Sept. 10, to mark Mindel's 74th birthday. It will be held at 683 Allerton Avenue.

BOSTON GLOBE RIPS GEORGIA FIRING FOR ANTI-BIAS PLEA

The Boston Globe, in an editorial Sept. 2 lambasted the firing of a Negro school teacher in Georgia for supporting the desegregation program, and called on the Department of Justice to act against Georgia officials.

The editorial also asked that the U.S. State Department repudiate all such conduct.

The editorial follows: **RIGHT TO PETITION**

A Negro mother in Atlanta has lost the teaching job she held for 13 years because her father-in-law signed an anti-segregation petition.

The shocking effect of such retaliatory action, both here at home and to the Asians and Europeans, Africans and South Americans who read of it, is only one facet of a bad situation.

The right of petition, with no penalty attached to the petitioner, is guaranteed to every American under the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Early statesmen, vigorously concerned with the individual liberties that are part of the American heritage, took care that such rights should be part of our American law. The Georgia action is a direct violation of it.

The teacher thus discriminated against has the right to raise this issue in the courts and sue for damages. But if, for understandable reasons, she does not, the Federal Department of Justice could and ought to bring suit for criminal prosecution, under the Civil Rights law, against those responsible for this un-American action.

CP URGES FEDERAL PROBE

(Continued from Page 2)

month a U.S. Senator, James O. Eastland, spoke in his native state of Mississippi and advised white citizens not to obey the Supreme Court ruling.

Local authorities cannot and will not cope with this emergency. The governor of the state, its district attorneys, sheriffs, senators and congressmen are all in league with the Dixiecrat conspirators who created the crisis.

Only the immediate and firm intervention of the Eisenhower Administration can restore law, order, and decency to Mississippi. Only the federal government can bring to heel the racist insurrectionists who thumb their noses at the Constitution and Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorney General Brownell has violated his oath of office by refusing to prosecute Southern white supremacists who advocate, and practice, force and violence against the Negro people. He has turned a deaf ear to the Negro people's demand that he enforce the 14th Amendment and secure their right to vote.

President Eisenhower must be compelled by popular pressure to throw the full moral, political and legal weight of the federal government on the side of justice, assuring the prompt punishment of the murderers of Emmett Till. He should order Attorney General Brownell to investigate and repair the failure to punish the murderers of the Rev. Lee and Lamar Smith, and guarantee that no such miscarriage of justice occurs in the Till case.

Adlai Stevenson, Gov. Averell Harriman, former President Truman and other Democratic Party leaders should be called on to dissociate themselves from the Dixiecrat wing of their party, and to spur action by the Republican Administration.

the first place all white Americans, have a responsibility to the Negro people and to the nation. The labor movement especially should demand that the Justice Department take firm measures against the real perpetrators of force and violence in the South, and enforce the Supreme Court desegregation ruling—instead of wasting its energies on framed up anti-labor and thought-control prosecutions.

Popular indignation is at white heat—as maybe seen from the murder indictment against the slayers of young Till, which even an all-white grand jury of planters was obliged to bring. But there can be many a slip between indictment and conviction—especially in a Mississippi court. Only popular intervention, including national observers at the trial, can guarantee that it will not be a travesty and a sham.

The full-throated voice of the people should raise the demands:

- Death to the murderers of Emmett Louis Till.
- A federal compensation allotment to his family.
- Protection of the lives, property and citizenship rights of the Negro people in Mississippi and through the South.
- Prompt and full enforcement of the desegregation ruling in the schools, and its application to all public institutions and facilities.

National Committee of the Communist Party
William Z. Foster, chairman

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Forum, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexandria 4-7854.

Resubscribed as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

5 mos. \$3.00 1 year \$5.00
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker . . . 4.75 8.00 13.00
The Worker 2.00 3.50 5.00

ALL DECENT Americans, in

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

ILA's FIGHT IS YOURS

THE SHUTDOWN of the ports along the entire Atlantic Coastline may well be the showdown that has long been building up on whether the government, backed by employers, can set up a machinery to supersede a union and sidetrack its contracts and traditional collective bargaining.

That is the issue that was sparked on one pier where the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, fathered by former labor-hating Governor Thomas E. Dewey, decreed that a man cannot continue in his trade as a longshoreman.

Every longshoreman in the port immediately saw himself in the place of this man. As one solid force they met to take emergency protest and when they spotted one of the Waterfront Commission's spies observing their proceedings, they walked off as one man and went home.

Their decision to meet in continuous session from day to day and stay away from work until their rights has human beings and their right to meet without being eyed by spies was followed in every section of the port and within 24 hours in every port along the coast. This is solidarity unprecedented in the history of the East Coast union. It is notice to the shipowners and the Waterfront Commission that the longshoremen are now ready and determined to defend their contract.

The contract signed last January provides for the union shop—which means hiring through the union, not the government's "hiring stables"—and the ILA now insists that the shipowners stop conforming to the union-busting pattern of the commission.

The longshoremen aren't asking anything that most unions of America don't already have. They refuse to be classified as a "criminal element" that needs the supervision of a special police force and a special army of waterfront stoolpigeons. They insist on the right to enforce union conditions on the waterfront to make work more regular for the men who follow the trade. They are challenging a scheme that employers in other fields hope to apply if it is proven an effective union-busting force on the docks.

The ILA should get the full backing of ALL labor in its fight because it is a union fight and the issue affects the interests of ALL unions.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS

THE GRANTING of exit visas to 12 Americans civilians by the Chinese government was another welcome deed which helps to ease tensions between our country and China.

We've heard so much about deeds being the test of good intentions that we wonder about the Chinese-American talks going on in Geneva. The stumbling block to faster progress is the reported refusal of the U.S. representative to allow a third party to screen Chinese students in this country who in the past have been barred by our government from leaving the country.

The State Department says these students are now free to leave. But the Chinese claim that pressure, often of a subtle character, is being placed on them to remain.

The State Department has not explained why it opposes a truly neutral screening of these students. As a matter of fact the Chinese proposed, as a compromise, that the International Red Cross should perform this job. What's wrong with that?

Why must the deeds toward easing tensions always come from the other side? Americans want peace as much as any people in the world.

ANOTHER CASE, GOVERNOR

GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN may never have to consider whether or not to sign an extradition warrant for William Bradford Huie, the author wanted by Florida on a contempt of court charge. New York police have refused to honor a warrant sent here by Suwanee County, Fla., for Huie's arrest, and Huie is bound for Hollywood.

Leaving aside the legal reasons for New York police authorities' refusal to arrest Huie—the fact that the charge against him is not a felony in New York—Gov. Harriman has some lessons to draw from the affair. For Huie is wanted by Suwanee County, Fla., because of his intervention in the case of Mrs. Ruby McCollum, a Negro widow who was convicted of murder. Mrs. McCollum had admitted killing a white doctor with whom she refused to revive an intimate relationship. Huie criticized Judge Hal Adams, Mrs. McCollum's trial judge, charging him with having underworld connections.

The plight of Huie, a white man defending a Negro in Florida, should impel Gov. Harriman to take a long second look at his signature on a warrant of extradition for Willie Reid, a Negro wanted by Lake County, Fla. Huie's sentence is six months, Reid has 15 years on the chain-gang hanging over his head. Huie's case highlights the contention of Reid and his friends that justice is too color-conscious in Florida for a New York governor to collaborate with it.

JOHN L. LEWIS' TV interview on Labor Day has apparently shattered the hopes of George Meany and Walter Reuther that the AFL-CIO merger and the constitution they proposed would go through smoothly without debate or public attention to some of the provisions agreed upon.

Lewis said that the terms have in effect been named by small top bureaucracy of the AFL so that the merger will only amount to a liquidation of the CIO "without compensating reward." The top council of 29, with an AFL majority and under the thumbs of the represented larger unions, will have power so great that the autonomy and sovereignty of the smaller affiliates is endangered. Lewis charged the setup will nullify the voluntarism and democracy that must prevail if a federation is to stay united, and warned that while the merger will go through it "will part like a rope of sand" soon after, as a result of a fresh internal struggle.

Lewis further observed that the mine union has been kept out of the merger by a Reuther-Meany agreement because he would never have agreed to such nullification of the autonomous rights of affiliates.

THE ISSUE raised by Lewis is only one of those raised by critics of the proposed AFL-CIO constitution, but it is a key issue and is common to all the unions and groups in labor that have voiced criticism of the AFL-CIO merger. The autonomy issue can, by next December's merger convention, become enough of a force to upset the Meany-Reuther plans and bring some changes in the constitution.

So far the issue has been strongly emphasized in this paper, by the Transport, Typographical and Paper & Sulphite unions. Lewis' remarks may encourage others to speak up.

Lewis' observation that many more are dissatisfied with the Meany-Reuther constitution than have spoken out is absolutely right. Both the conservative and most progressive forces in labor are sensitive to the autonomy issue.

It is well known that the craft-union minded forces in the AFL are most concerned with

World of Labor

by George Morris

Lewis Raises a Key Issue on the Merger

their autonomy because they resent interference with their jurisdiction or infringement upon it by the fast-growing industrial unions. It is equally well known that the more progressive-minded unions, and not alone those in the left wing, resent interference in their efforts to go a little ahead in one or another field.

THE PROBLEM of keeping a federation together has confronted the AFL from its very infancy as it faced the CIO when the CIO was founded 20 years ago. The one way to get a maximum of cooperation and unity is to guarantee autonomy and integrity to all affiliates, and to practice a spirit of voluntarism in the federation.

Several years ago we have seen this policy scrapped in the CIO and now we see it nullified, as Lewis observes, in the merger constitution.

The real question is why it was nullified. Lewis was not asked that question and he said nothing about it.

It should not be forgotten that the father of this autonomy pattern for a labor federation was Samuel Compers, founder of the AFL, 40 years its president and father of our very conservative AFL-type unionism. But this autonomy, in the eyes of Meany and Reuther, contradicts what they apparently believe is the prime objective of the trade union movement—to fight Communism. It was when the CIO mainly under Reuther's pressure, but then still under Philip Murray's presidency, insisted that its progressive-led affiliates with a million members conform to "CIO policy" on foreign and political affairs, that the CIO's autonomy was scrapped.

THE ONE ISSUE upon which the powers of the 29-man executive council of the merged organization are clearly defined in the constitution is the authority to suspend a union that is declared "Communist-influenced." To make that power legal, the whole pattern of the constitution is designed to nullify the autonomy of affiliates.

It is significant that while the constitution does list among its principles anti-discrimination, anti-racketeering, and anti-raiding, there are no provisions authorizing the council to suspend a union for being racketeer-dominated or for refusing admission to Negroes or for raiding another union.

The position of the framers of the AFL-CIO constitution is simply this: "We need authority to ride roughshod over autonomous rights to stamp out 'Communism' (whatever they mean by the term), but you can take our word as gentlemen that we won't invoke this authority on any other grounds."

It is hardly likely that anyone is so naive in the labor movement as to stake the life of his union on such a line. The AFL's top oligarchy spent many millions of dollars of the organization's money in efforts to destroy the CIO unions not because of "Communism" but because of industrial unionism, emphasis on the unskilled, opening of the gate to Negro workers, opposition to racketeering, greater emphasis on political action and such reasons.

Meany and Reuther, having written McCarthyism into the constitution, also demand authority to enforce it (and whatever else they fancy) in every affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Adenauer Lays That Weapon Down

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER has come with an unprecedented number of aides and assistants to Moscow. They have taken over a very modern and very luxurious hotel, completed when I was in Moscow, the Sovietskaya.

In a somewhat scatter-brained account of the Adenauer mission to Moscow, the N.Y. Times says that the Soviets are somewhat startled and put out by the size of the West German delegation. That's not at all logical. If anything, the Soviet government is very pleased that Adenauer felt called upon to take this mission so seriously.

After all, even the Senate of the United States now knows that the Soviet Union is not acting from weakness. Both GOP and Democratic Senators in Moscow have warned that the Soviet Union is conducting its peace campaign from strength, not weakness. And thereby hangs the explanation of what Adenauer is doing in Moscow.

ADENAUER has made a trip to Canossa. The West German chancellor lost his entire hand at the Geneva conference. He is in Moscow to recoup whatever is possible. And if he could have brought another thousand

advisors to help him in his difficult task he would have brought them along too.

If Adenauer's mission is difficult he can blame no one but himself. Adenauer and the reactionary group which he represents sadly misinterpreted the Soviet moves for East-West reconciliation. Adenauer evidently had been advised that the Soviet Union was weakened and would be subject to the pressure of a new German Wehrmacht.

But the very opposite was true. The Soviet Union was working for rapprochement with West Germany not because of weakness in the Soviet Union but because of the strength of the whole cause and camp of peace in the world today. The blackmail of a threatening Wehrmacht failed. It failed ignominiously at Geneva.

Adenauer had hoped that the threat of German divisions in NATO would make the Russians fall all over themselves trying to be nice to the sponsors of NATO. True, the Russians were nice to the members of NATO at Geneva but they refused to buy a new Wehrmacht commanded by the old Hitlerite general staff.

Adenauer would have wanted Geneva to end in failure and disagreement once the Soviet

Union rejected the Wehrmacht blackmail. But he did not have his wish. All of the Big Four agreed on a final Directive which introduced a new spirit in the world today—the spirit of Geneva. A new kind of relationship was established between East and West. A common renunciation of war made it impossible for the Western powers to use the blackmail of so-called "situations of strength." And least of all could they use the blackmail of a Neo-Nazi Wehrmacht.

So Adenauer is in Moscow now to negotiate what he and the Soviet leaders agreed to negotiate. They will take up three questions primarily—diplomatic recognition, trade and cultural exchange.

Adenauer has brought along his enormous delegation to conduct negotiations on these very questions. He will face a storm of opposition if he returns from Moscow without making progress on these three questions. And on each of these both sides stand to gain from friendly negotiations and successful agreements.

BUT WHAT about German unification? This is the most vital issue for all Germans regardless of class or status. Germany cannot remain permanently divided. (Continued on Page 7)

Movies, TV and...

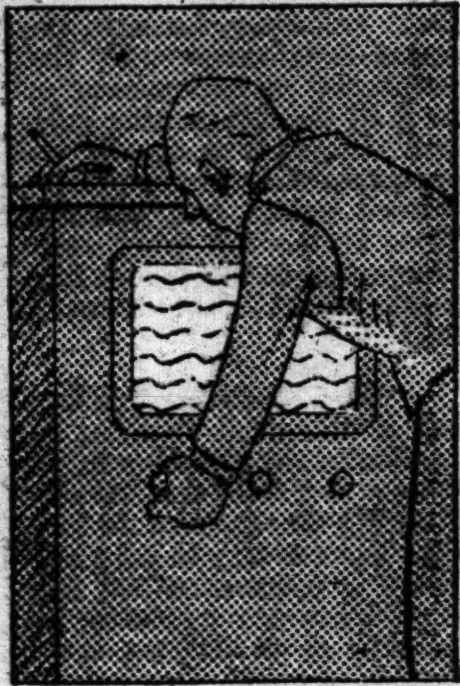
by david platt

'Red Planet Mars' — Horrible!

'Red Planet Mars' was televised by the Million Dollar Movie crowd on Channel 9 last week and part of this.

It is a weird and poisonous anti-American, as well as anti-Soviet, stew seasoned to the taste of enemies of Geneva.

This vicious tripe written by John L. Balderston and Anthony Veiller and released through United Artists, is steeped in a McCarthy-like panicky fear of American-Soviet friendship, peace and social progress.



A group of American scientists, aided by blueprints of a 'hydrogen valve' invented by a missing Nazi, succeeded in building a transmitter that can send and receive messages from Mars.

The Americans are startled to learn from the Martians that the average length of life on that planet is 300 years.

They're also informed that for the past three centuries they have not used coal, oil or electricity, their source of power being cosmic energy.

When this news is publicized, the country, nay the whole western world is gripped with fear and insecurity.

"If this is true no miner in the world will have a job," says a leader of the United Mine Workers.

The miners and the mineowners shake hands on that. One mineowner remarks: "It took a message from Mars for us to see that our interests are identical."

First the mines shut down, then the steel mills. All industry is at a standstill. There are long lines of unemployed.

Adding fuel to the flames is the report that the devilish schemers of the Soviet Union (our side is composed only of angelical humanitarians) has also been decoding the messages from Mars and is planning to make use of that information (horrors) to rebuild its economy on a cosmic energy basis.

The scene changes to Washington. The President has called an emergency session of the Cabinet. One group in the cabinet wants to wipe Russia off the map tout suite to prevent western civilization from going down. Another group is opposed.

While they are still debating the question, a 'radiant' message comes through from Mars that eliminates throwing the hydrogen bomb as a way out.

The message is from God (speaking from Mars) and it says: "Return to the faith."

This message when broadcast by Voice of America to the world and particularly to Russia, brings new hope. It stops the spiralling economic crisis (nice work if you can get it!) and saves western civilization from being grabbed up by the Communists. To the Russian people it gives a weapon which enables them to overthrow the Soviet Government by force and violence and set up a new regime headed by a Priest.

The device of using religion as a hand-aid to reaction was described by a N.Y. Times reviewer in 1952 when the film opened on Broadway, "as a device that is neither original nor convincing and serves only to make for loads of uninspired palaver about the comparative values of research and faith."

In the end it turned out that the messages were coming not from Mars but from a diabolical Soviet agent (a former Nazi) in a snowbound cottage high in the Andes. That is, all the messages except the last one—from God. That really came from Mars.

Thus the main point made by the film is that religious freedom does not exist in the Soviet Union.

By an odd coincidence "Red Planet Mars" was shown on television during the week that four United States Congressmen and a Supreme Court Justice were joining Moscow churchgoers in prayers for continuing peace. "The Americans who are visiting Moscow, stood with heads bowed amid capacity throngs in churches of the Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Baptist faiths," said the story in the N.Y. Times of Sept. 4, which went on to say:

"One of the Americans, Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, addressed the congregation at the Council of Evangelical Baptists Church, Moscow's only Baptist church. Behind Senator Kefauver sat Representatives Harold D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, and John M. Robison, Republican of Kentucky, and their wives."

Sen. Kefauver declared: "We people of the United States hope and pray our people and your people can live in peace. We are anxious to do our part and I am sure you here today are anxious to do your part."

The Times reported that "many old women seemed deeply moved by the talk of peace and dabbed their eyes, while the men straightened their Sunday suits."

The American delegation also visited the towering Cathedral of the Patriarch, seat of Moscow's Orthodox Patriarch since 1917. "There almost 1,500 persons also overwhelmingly women, were praying or buying wax tapers. The Cathedral originally built in the early 18th century was rebuilt in 1790 and again in 1837. It has a new look. Religious paintings on the vaulted ceilings have been recently restored."

"The Americans found another overflow crowd at the historic Ivan Voin (the Warrior) Church originally erected during the reign of Peter the Great."

"I am certainly impressed by the sacredness and devotion of the people we have seen," Sen. Kefauver remarked as the visitors left the red onion-domed church.

Kefauver added: "If the Soviets continue relaxing religious repression, I think there will be a great increase in religious observance."

But religious freedom has existed for years in the Soviet Union. It is the facts about this that have been suppressed by capitalist newspapers.

And now there's the Big Lie of the 'Red Planet Mars.'

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Yankees-White Sox at Yankee Stadium (11) 1:55

News 2) 6

Sports (2) 6:10

Ask the Camera (4) 6:30

Science Fiction Theater (4) 7

Kukla Fran Ollie (7) 7

Movie Museum—Rudolph Valentino (9) 7:15

Weather and News (2) 7:25

Movie: Ruthless with Zachary Taylor, Sidney Greenstreet (9) 7:30 and 10

Big Story (4) 9

Movie: Derby Day with Michael Wilding, Anna Neagle (9) 9 (British)

Play: Sylvia Sidney in The Toy Lady (4) 9:30

Boxing (4) 10, Cisco Andrade vs. Orlando Zulueta

Person to Person (2) 10:30

News (2) 11

Weather and sports (2) 11:10

Movie: Salome Where She Danced (2) 11:15

Ernie Kovacs subs for Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

Movie: Egypt by Three (9) 11:30 (British).

Movie: Adventures of Martin Eden (2) 12:55



SYLVIA SIDNEY

RADIO

Dodgers-Chicago WMGM 2:15

News, all stations 6

Sports WRCA 6:15

Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45

J. W. Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7

On Stage WQXR 7

Edward Murrow WWCBS 7:45

City Editor WOR 8:30

Giants-Cincinnati WMCA 8:55

Bing Crosby WCBS 9:15

Boxing WRCA 10, Zulueta vs. Andrade

News; Latin American music WQXR 10:30

Alfred Cortot WQXR 10:30

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City.

Tiger Girl (Soviet), Stanley. Comedy of Circus Life.

Marty, Sutton.

Summertime, Astor.

The Man From Laramie, Capitol.

Red Shoes (British), Baronet.

The Game of Love and Devil in the Flesh (French), World.

Gate of Hell (Japanese), Guild

50th St.

Seven Little Foys (Bob Hope), Low's circuit.

We're No Angels, 86th St. & 3rd Ave.

Doctor in the House (British), Beekman, Gramercy, 8th St.

Not As A Stranger, B'klyn Metropolitan

We're No Angels, Loew's Theatres in Bronx, Also 8th St.

Julius Caesar and Lili, Beverly & 86th St. & Embassy & Waverly

Russia Ballerina and Secrets of a Ballerina, (Soviet), Thalia.

DRAMA

Inherit the Wind, Reopens at the National Sept. 17 with Melvyn Douglas in the leading role.

Americans Played Important Role at World Youth Festival

By HAL JONES

With the results of the Geneva talks fresh in their minds, 30,000 youth from 114 countries met in Warsaw at the V World Festival of Youth and Students, July 31-Aug. 14. Here, by the very fact of our coming together, we said to the world that despite differences in opinion and ways of life, we have enough in common that our countries can successfully live together in peace, harmony and happiness.

At this festival for Peace and Friendship came large delegations from the USSR, China and the Eastern Democracies — but the countries of the West were also well represented — 1,200 from France, 3,000 from Germany, over 4,000 from the Scandinavian countries, 1,300 from Great Britain, 400 from Africa, 440 from Latin America, etc. The only major country of the world without full and representative participation was the United States.

The American delegation, however small, was to play an important role in the festival. In the opening parade we marched behind our flag and from the thousands of onlookers, a special cheer went up for us. Throughout the festival, in fact, the Americans were sought after by all of the other festivalites to answer myriads of questions and to sign autographs. It seems that everyone in Poland—young and old, men and women collect autographs and we were literally besieged by autograph hounds.

However, the attention received by all of the foreign delegates did not even compare with the special attention given to Negro members of the group. I never failed but that when they walked along a street they would draw a crowd of 50 or 60 people asking for signatures. The situation got so bad in fact that we would have to form a protective guard around them in order to assure our getting from one place to another.

One of the most important aspects of the Festival was the discussions concerning how young people can contribute to the fight for peace.

The answer was best summed up in the meeting of youth of the Five Great Powers where the following statement was issued by representatives of the USSR, China, France, Great Britain, and the U.S.A.: "... We call upon the youth and youth organizations of the Five Great Powers to enter into direct contact in the spirit of the Geneva talks, to organize meetings exchange of information, delegations, students, sportsmen and cultural groups, with a view to the further development of friendly cooperation among young men and women of our countries. We hope that in order to facilitate the free exchange, as proposed at the Geneva Conference, all existing obstacles in the way of such exchange be removed. We are fully convinced that in this way, we will establish feelings of mutual confidence, friendship, and cooperation which will be for the good of humanity. ..."

This realization of the importance of exchange as a tool with which we can begin to build normal relationships with one another set the tone of the Festival. In this atmosphere, the Soviet Union and China extended to members of the American delegation invitations to travel in their countries.

One of the obstacles to exchange which was widely discussed at the Festival was that of passport restrictions of the U.S. Government which prevent free travel in the Eastern Democracies, China and the Soviet Union.

In our delegation meetings, this question was raised again and



again by young people of other countries, all eager to meet with more American youth. As a result, appeals to President Eisenhower to lift the restrictions on travel in accordance with the free exchange between East and West which he urged at Geneva were sent by the delegations from Italy, France, Great Britain, Indonesia, Viet Nam, India and Japan.

The Festival consisted of many aspects. For sportsmen from all over the world it served as a pre-Olympic competition. More than 4,600 sportsmen from 212 countries participated, and within the course of the two weeks of the Festival, five world records, three unofficial world records, and two European records were broken. Almost every existing competitive sport was played.

Cultural competitions took place daily in all fields of the arts and although the Soviet Union, China, Poland and Czechoslovakia ranked high in the prize winning, it was a young American who won first prize in the poetry competition for his work about Harlem. And each day there were dozens of performances of national art programs. The finest performers were chosen from pre-festival competitions to come to Warsaw, and so we had here what was probably the greatest gathering of international culture. From the Soviet Union came the famous Bolshoi Ballet school and their thrilling folk dance groups, from China were remarkable acrobats and graceful dancers, from Glasgow the prize winning choir of Britain and so it went each day.

We Americans are confident that our experience here should be shared by many more American young people and that at the next festival American youth shall attend in strong numbers — with sports teams, choirs, dance groups, etc. to guarantee that the V World Festival of Youth and Students, Moscow, 1957, shall be truly international.

'Tiger Girl' Holds at Stanley; 'Aleko' Operatic Film Added

'Tiger Girl' new Soviet comedy of circus life, is being held over for a second week at the Stanley. Added to the program is a color film revival of Rachmaninoff's famous opera 'Aleko—the Gypsy' featuring Mark Reizen and the cast of the Bolshoi Opera.

The double bill will continue through Sept. 17. It will be followed by a new documentary program—'Russian Holiday' and 'Indian Festival.'

NOW PLAYING!

Rachmaninoff's Opera

"ALEKO"

(THE GYPSY)

with Mark Reizen

Held Over

"TIGER GIRL"

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. Tel. 414-4444

Case of the Ambassador Who Suppressed a Hollywood Film

Bosley Crowther, film critic of the *NY Times*, made some valuable points last Sunday in his piece about the "arbitrary action" of our Ambassador to Italy, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce in compelling the withdrawal of MGM's *Blackboard Jungle* as a Hollywood entry in the Venice international film festival.

It's a "curious action," he said, and it "smacks suspiciously of Federal censorship, which has not been legally imposed upon our movies except in time of war."

Mrs. Luce informed the festival officials that she would ignore the event if they showed *Blackboard Jungle*. She said she refused to have anything to do with a festival that showed a film in which the U.S. was put in an unfavorable light by exaggerating the extent of juvenile delinquency in our public schools.

Thus, says Crowther, the Ambassador "used her office and prestige to force the exclusion of an American picture from a showing she did not approve."

We agree with Crowther that the issue here is government censorship and not whether the film is based on the real situation in the schools or is a highly sensationalized and sadistic account of juvenile delinquency.

(We believe along with the Teachers Union and others that the film falsifies the facts about our schools but we're for opening up debate on the film, not suppressing discussion which is what Mrs. Luce is aiming at.—D. P.)

The issue, as Crowther correctly says, is government censorship and we're opposed to that as much as he is.

But Crowther's second point is even more important than the one in which he deals forthrightly with the arbitrary act of censorship committed by Mrs. Luce.

The second point is this. Says the *Times* critic:

"Theoretically, these glittering get-togethers, which happen on different levels in several lands, are intended as genuine forums of culture and expositions of the art of films. Certainly the one at Venice comes as close as any to these lofty aims. But it is also recognized that the attraction of tourists is a strong commercial aim and that complex political maneuverings and considerations are involved in the shows."

Nevertheless, Crowther questions whether the selection and entry of American films in festivals are guided solely by considerations of cultural content and artistry.

He says he has serious misgivings about the two films chosen by a committee of the Johnson office to show at Venice this year, namely, *The Kentuckian* with Burt Lancaster and *Hitchcock's To Catch a Thief*.

Citing two other films which received special invitations from the festival committee—*The Big Knife*, based on a Clifford Odets play about Hollywood and *Blackboard Jungle*, he says:

"Without casting any aspersions on the recognized merits of these films (we can't speak of *The Big*



Knife because it hasn't yet been viewed—B.C.), it is questionable whether they can be regarded as an outstanding achievement of this year, a top example of American film-making."

The *Times*' critic urges Americans to give some thought to this question since the showing of American films at festivals abroad "is a reflection of one of our most conspicuous arts."

This leads him to his third and last point which is the question of "what is expected of American films abroad."

It is obvious that Mrs. Luce wants only those films represented which are "unblemished mirrors of the favorable aspects of American life—a notion held by others with more concern for good impressions than for art."

Crowther regards such a concept of selection and entry of American films in festivals as "false and eventually dangerous," pointing out that "some of our strongest motion pictures have been those that have searchingly observed some of the ugliest and most tragic aspects of conditions that prevail."

He did not mention any titles but he must have had in mind some of the intellectually and artistically mature films turned out in Hollywood during the Roosevelt era, such as *Grapes of Wrath*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*, *Man to Remember*, *Fury*, *They Won't Forget*, *Oxbow Incident*, *Best Years of Our Lives*, *Tomorrow the World*, many of them made by artists who have since been blacklisted and witchhunted out of the industry.

Crowther concluded his excellent piece with this warning: "If the time ever comes when our government can tell film makers what pictures they can show abroad then we will have surrendered the freedom of expression and accepted a fundamental change in our democracy."

Today Abroad

(Continued from Page 5)

vided. And this is the reason why Adenauer suffered the defeat he did at Geneva. At Geneva it became crystal clear that German unification was possible only if Germany would never again constitute a threat to the peace of Europe and of the world.

The Big Four agreed at Geneva to link indissolubly two questions: European security and German unification. One cannot be settled without the other. This immediately deprives Adenauer and his sponsor, Dulles, of the blackmail weapon they've tried to use so long—the blackmail of new Wehrmacht divisions.

The agreement at Geneva proved that there is only one real obstacle to the renification of Germany. That obstacle is the decision to rearm West Germany and incorporate its divisions in a military alliance di-

'Ugetsu' Wins Selznick 'Best Film' Award

The Japanese film *'Ugetsu'* directed by Kengi Mizoguchi won the David O. Selznick Golden Laurel award at the Edinburgh, Scotland film festival. It beat out four other contenders—one each from Britain, Greece and France, and one other from Japan. The award is restricted to films produced outside the United States and is given to the motion picture "that in the opinion of a United States jury contributed most to international goodwill."

This is what David Platt said about *'Ugetsu'* when it was shown in New York in 1954:

"*'Ugetsu'* (a poetic expression meaning 'pale and mysterious moon after the rain') says that war and greed twists men's souls and destroys their happiness. This idea in a humanistic film that combines equal parts of realism and fantasy, comes across with power and intensity."

"*'Ugetsu'* is set in the closing years of the 16th century which was a time of war between gangs of lords, a time of famine and poverty. . . .

"It is exquisitely photographed, directed and scored. The music of drumbeats and flutes is so well fitted to the action that if the score were removed, the film would lose a lot of its power."

"Some of the scenes have the rich delicacy of Japanese watercolors. Others have the kind of pictorial beauty found only in the films of Eisenstein, the Russian master, and one or two others."

"There are also scenes that make you think of the paintings of Goya and Breughel. The acting is magnificent."

"One admirable trait that many Japanese moviemakers have is a reverence for their craft which they are constantly exploring for new ideas. Kurosawa, maker of *Rashomon* both have developed a knack for telling a story using powerful images and a minimum of dialogue. Through the film's striking imagery, you get a profound insight into what war and hunger does to people and particularly what the women must go through."

"One criticism that could be made is that the film is over-grim, but that may be because Mizoguchi's work breathes hatred for war and greed. Of course, that message could have been stronger if it had shown some kind of resistance to the aggression of the war lords."

Japanese Women Hit 2 U. S. Films

TOKYO, Sept. 8. — Japanese women and teachers today demanded censorship of two American movies because one showed U.S. juvenile delinquency at its worst and the other failed to show the "real Japan."

The two films are MGM's *"Blackboard Jungle"* and *"House of Bamboo"* produced by 20th Century Fox.

Plan 1-Stop Planes From Cal. to Europe

Trans World Airlines has announced yesterday it will begin one-stop service from California to Europe Nov. 1.

TWA said Super-G Constellations will fly non-stop from both Los Angeles and San Francisco to New York and from New York to London and Frankfurt, Germany.

rected against a vast part of Europe.

Obviously all of Europe, or the better part of Europe, will have to be involved in a common security agreement if there is to be a guarantee of lasting peace and freedom from the fear of German militarism. Adenauer in Moscow will have to negotiate on issues which do not contradict that basic principle:

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Q and A's, Plus \$\$\$\$

QUESTIONS, QUESTIONS and answers:

Q. You ran an item about the Soviet soccer team beating the West Germans, who were called the champions. I thought the Hungarians were the champions. Can you clarify?

A. Hungary won the soccer tourney in the 1952 Olympics, which is the only time the best teams from all over the world get together in one tournament, and thus is considered the actual international championship. (West Germany was eliminated by Yugoslavia, which was beaten in the finals by Hungary.) However, West Germany's team nipped the Hungarians last summer in the finals of the European Championship after Hungary had won it since the Olympics. So West Germany was considered the new champ, since Europe is the top soccer continent anyhow. The Soviet team's victory over the West Germans last month was not in any tourney.

So, the way things stand technically, Hungary is still the international Olympic champion in soccer until the 1956 games, since there is no international competition between Olympics. West Germany is still the European champion, which is considered in fact the world champion, until next summer's European tournament, which will precede the December Olympics. Everybody confused now?

As to the actual Olympic competitive picture in soccer, the Soviet victory over West Germany in the big pressure match puts them right up front for Melbourne honors, since the USSR has now changed its much criticized method of selecting a national team, and brought on top players from any and all teams, as the other nations do.

Hungary is also rated a fine chance to defend its honors, since it was all-victorious till it lost that game to the Germans in Germany, and one game is not conclusive evidence. By the same token the Germans must be rated equal to the other top contenders. Also very formidable are Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, a possible comebacking England, and Brazil, the best of the non-European nations.

Q. Is Sandy Koufax Jewish? Nobody where I work seems to know the answer for sure.

A. Yes, the Dodger's sensationally 19-year-old bonus lefthander from Bensonhurst is Jewish.

Q. Which of the four American League contenders do you consider the most dangerous to the Dodgers in the World Series?

A. I think the Yanks are essentially the best of the A.L. quartet, with the best balance of power, defense and pitching, so it follows logically I would think they would be the toughest opponent, since I don't go for the involved guessing about which "type" of pitcher might bother the Dodgers most. The 1955 Dodger batting order isn't too choosy about which type of pitching it gets. And conversely, regardless of what type you call them, pitchers like Whitey Ford and Bob Turley at their best can be rough for any team.

However, this is a long cry from the old deadly trio of Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat which counted so much in the Series, nor can one discern the sure fire reliever of the Joe Page type. Yes, I am willing to say right here and now that I pick Brooklyn for any team which it plays in the Series. Why? The Dodgers, who ran away with ease in a much tougher league, are by far the most powerful hitting club in the game, and I say Newcombe, Erskine, Spooner, Loes, Podres, Labine, et al, won't take any back seats from whichever mound staff it faces.

Q. Someone made the point when Monte Irvin was sent to the minors, that with him gone, Jackie Robinson about finished and Campanella 33, Minnie Minoso 32, Larry Doby 30, etc., etc., the top Negro stars may be gradually passing out of the picture, and are old as a group, baseballically speaking. I would like your comment.

A. My comment can be summed up in one word, "Nonsense." Here are a few more names and ages for your friend:

Willie Mays, 24. Name a ballplayer with a greater future than this one, who is just completing his second full season in the majors.

Ernie Banks, 24. This scintillating young shortstop has already broken the alltime record for home runs hit by a shortstop.

Hank Aaron, 21. This youngster, in his third year in organized baseball, is high up in all the batting statistics, improving steadily, and called by more veteran baseball people than you can shake a stick at the coming batting champion.

Vic Power, 23. This fast coming sophomore is the league's second leading hitter and is playing the league's top defensive first base. Future unlimited.

These are the top four in the exceptional young category. We might add 25-year-old Elston Howard, who will show more and more the more he is used regularly. Twenty-eight-year-old Al Smith of Cleveland is a player just maturing into his full greatness. For that matter there is no long beard on 29-year-old Don Newcombe. Hall of Fame pitcher Dizzy Vance was 31 when he won his first big league game. There are many other young Negro players who can still come on strong as stars, like 23-year-old Sandy Amoros, like Ruben Gomez, Hector Lopez, Jim Gilliam, Roberto Clemente, and others. Not to mention the minors, where offhand one could cite the young keystone duo of Fernandez and Neale which sparked in leading Montreal to a pennant. Does this answer the question?

LETTERS ARE starting to come with answers as well as questions. Answers to our \$64,000 fund appeal. There's \$2 in the morning mail from R. & J. of the Bronx with the note "Just a bit to help a great newspaper."

And another \$2 from A.W. of New York who writes: "Things are tough when on my first day home after Labor Day, I find an appeal for funds in my first issue in two months, and no column of yours to pick on. Perhaps you've been learning chess at last. Anyway, count me in on the Fund Drive for the duration, and until all such drives become scraps of history as unneeded. Pawn to QB4 and away we go!"

NOTE—Will the reader who phoned me about that item on Easter please send the first clipping involved. Can't locate it.

Classified Ads

HELP WANTED

OFFICE WORKER WANTED: must be able to read Yiddish. Call or apply in person—Morning Freiheit, 35 E. 12th St. AL 4-8480.

FOR SALE

TELEVISION Clearance Sale—1955 Floor Models at cost or below. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819, Open Saturday. One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends. Budget Movers. GR 3-3766.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-3000.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

15 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457

Efficient • Reliable

Negro Child Missing After Beating in Georgia

A nine-year-old Negro boy and his parents were reported missing from their Hampton, Ga., home last week after the boy was allegedly beaten by two local officials. According to reports, the child, Walter T. Colbert, was beaten by a "councilman" and a "commissioner" after being involved in a water-pistol shooting incident with a white boy. He was said to have been forced into a car by the two men and carried to a lonely spot where he was beaten with the knuckles of one man until they were "bloody red." When the matter was taken to a "justice of the peace" to have the boy's assailants indicted, the "justice" was said to have refused to issue a warrant.

Indignation in the Negro community is reported to have been aroused. One minister, according to information preached a sermon from his pulpit deploring the brutality.

When friends visited the home of the Colberts they found it completely bare of furniture. The family is thought to have fled out of fear of their lives.

The NAACP and the FBI have been asked to enter the case.

PERON'S UNIONS PLAN MILITIA

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8.—Argentina President Juan D. Peron had the promised support of a 6,000,000-strong civilian militia in his announced policy of repression.

The General Confederation of Labor offered the Army a "voluntary people's reserve force of its members."

The labor militia plan was unanimously approved at a special meeting at CGT headquarters.

Dr. Bunche, at Rally in Flint, Urges Fight Against Bias

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, permanent undersecretary of the United Nations, urged Flint citizens last Sunday to maintain the spirit of "democracy, fellowship and good neighborliness" which permeated the Faith and Freedom Rally inaugurating this auto city's centennial celebrations.

Dr. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Prize winner, was main speaker at the gathering of over 5,000 at the IMA Auditorium here. The rally's brotherly spirit was depicted by three symbols of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths suspended over the platform, and by the vocal participation—separately and together—of choirs representing each religious group, white and Negro alike.

Dr. Bunche asked if there were not a good deal still to be done in this community with regard to racial and religious restrictions.

"What of residential restrictions, for instance?" he queried. "Are there no racial or religious barriers to employment in public service or private industry, including white-collar jobs?"

"To use a local slogan, is it always true that 'the trained man wins,' race notwithstanding? Has the community less need than the state for a fair employment practices law? Is there no anti-Sem-

ism, no religious bias of any kind . . . in civic or social organizations? "Do all men and women walk down Flint's streets as equals, enjoying opportunity, privilege and participation without handicap of color and creed?"

He asserted that the conscience of each must also tackle the "gross immorality" of such incidents as the Mississippi kidnap-murder of a 15-year-old Chicago Negro lad and the Houston restaurant discrimination against an Indian diplomat.

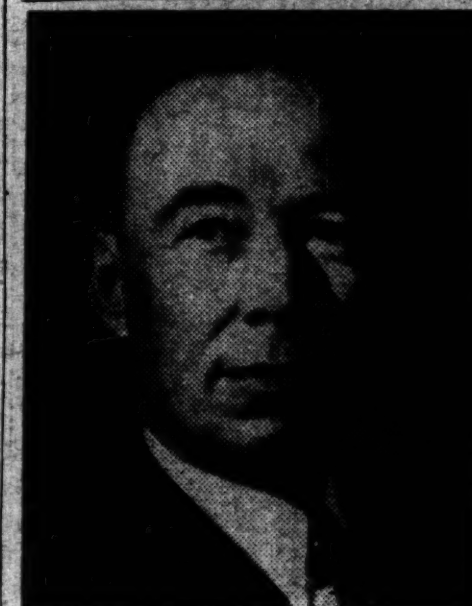
Dr. Bunche declared that he found the international climate much improved, citing particularly Austria's independence, the Summit parley and the international conference in Geneva on peaceful uses of atomic energy, which he himself had attended. There he noted an "unprecedented spirit of friendliness and mutual trust . . . no political incidents, no cold war battles."

Michigan's Governor C. Mennen Williams introduced Dr. Bunche. Present on the platform, in addition to Flint notables and the combined choirs, were Sen. Patrick McNamara, Rep. Don Hayworth and Lt. Gov. Philip Hart.

Tenor soloist, Clark Dennis stirred the audience, especially with his rendition of a song entitled "One World" by O'Hara.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, September 9, 1955



LAMONT

D of J Moves To Re-indict Corliss Lamont

The Justice Department filed a motion in Federal Court yesterday, seeking reinstatement of a contempt-of-Senate indictment against writer and lecturer Corliss Lamont.

Lamont, son of the late financier Thomas W. Lamont, was indicted Oct. 14 for refusing to answer 23 questions before the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee when it was headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wic.).

A federal judge dismissed the indictment last month, ruling it was faulty.

The government motion filed yesterday claims the indictment was drawn correctly and the judge's opinion went beyond the matters placed before him.

Polio Reaches Epidemic Stage In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Milwaukee County authorities, fighting the second polio epidemic in a major American city this year, today rushed plans to give emergency shots of gamma globulin to about 100,000 children.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced late yesterday that polio had reached epidemic proportions in Milwaukee.

It sent 700,000 shots of gamma globulin, a temporary polio preventive, to be used in protecting children in the city of Milwaukee and its suburbs.

The starting date for the mass inoculation program was not set. But the opening of the first to seventh grades of public and parochial schools, scheduled yesterday, has already been postponed.

The Milwaukee polio outbreak built up during the record August heat wave and has already claimed 39 lives in the county. There have been 402 polio cases, surpassing a 1951 record, and the polio rate in Wisconsin as a whole is 357 percent higher than last year.

Milwaukee is the second big city to be afflicted by a major polio outbreak this summer. Earlier, emergency tactics were used to fight a polio outbreak in Boston. The Wisconsin city was named an epidemic area when Krummigel reported that polio cases had reached a rate of 37 per 100,000 residents. The Infantile Paralysis Foundation said a 20 per 100,000 rate is considered an epidemic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The U.S. Public Health Service said today it appears that the peak of the polio season for the nation as a whole was reached two weeks ago.

The Service said that in the week ending Sept. 3 there were 2,033 new cases reported, exclusive of Montana and Nebraska from which no reports were received.

It said that in the week ended Aug. 27 there were 2,289 new cases (exclusive of Montana and Nebraska).

A decrease in the number of new cases was reported in all geographic divisions except the Mountain, the Service said. However, in Ohio and Wisconsin, definite increases occurred, the Service added.

A total of 16,182 cases have been reported this year, as compared with 19,205 last year. In the "disease year" which began April 1 there have been 15,119 cases reported as compared with 17,652 last year.

U. S. Embassy in Ceylon Plans to Search Freighter

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Sept. 8.—Panama asked the government of Ceylon today to permit U. S. Embassy officials here to search the freighter "Katerina" said to be carrying arms to China.

The Panamanian request was cabled to government officials here through the Ceylon ambassador to Washington.

The Katerina, registered in Panama and believed to be Greek-owned, was loaded in Bulgaria. The ship already has passed through the Suez Canal and now is steaming toward Colombo.

ILA Presents 7-Point Program

The International Longshoremen's Association charging that the shipowners are allied with the Bi-state Waterfront Commission in an effort to nullify their union shop contract in the port of New York, has issued a statement on the current stoppage, including a seven-point program. The statement follows:

The recent public statements of the heads of the N.Y. Shipping Association and the Waterfront Commission indicate that they both are determined to keep the waterfront in a continuous state of unrest.

The employers say they see no contradiction in the clauses in our union contract which give the ILA the sole power over hiring of gangs and "customs and practices" in different areas. The Bi-State claims it has the authority to control all hiring thru its hiring stables. The N.Y. Shipping Association thinks it can sit on the sidelines, making believe it is neutral. The employers refuse to order the extra men from the union hall, which is an open violation of our contract. The ILA must not let itself be caught in any squeeze play which actually relegates our union to the position of a union in name only.

The United States government recognizes the ILA as sole bargaining agent for dock workers in the port of New York on the basis of our victory in the U.S.-sponsored NLRB election. The N.Y. Shipping Association also recognizes us as the legal bargaining agent when it signed a contract with the ILA giving us the union shop.

The plain truth of the situation is that the Waterfront Commission is guilty of the unlawful act of violating the legal terms of our contract with the Shipping Association.

Who is right?

The ILA has a law suit now pending in N.Y. State Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, the Bi-State Waterfront Commission continues to overstep illegally its authority by meddling in every pier beef. It has

even interfered in the affairs of shenango's, over whom it has no legal jurisdiction.

Every day that passes it becomes quite clear that the N.Y. Shipping Association is very happy with the Commission except for some minor disagreements. The employers see in the Commission the means of preventing all strikes on the docks, no matter how justified they might be. A union which forfeits the right to strike is not a real union but a collection of company stooges who believe that unions are not necessary.

The N.Y. Shipping Association pays out almost two million a year to finance the Waterfront Commission. The fact that the employers do this so willingly is enough proof that they are in favor of the existence of the Waterfront Commission and sanction its bias against the ILA.

If the Bi-State is proven correct in their contention that they alone have complete control over all hiring, then the ILA must demand of the Shipping Association that they give us the proper kind of contract we are entitled to as the U.S. Government-appointed bargaining agent.

The ILA has called on the governors of New York and New Jersey to sit down with us and the Commission and straighten this mess out. We are reconciled that we must live with the Commission until we can have it repealed by the state legislatures. Meanwhile, to bring the peace and harmony it claims it wants, the Bi-State can do the following:

1. It can ask the state legislatures to pass the necessary legislation that would freeze the present number of longshoremen by closing the register. The revolving door policy the Commission now follows fools nobody and keeps flooding the industry with "new-

mickeys" every month.

2. Stop discriminating against the ILA and openly campaigning for the AFL. (According to the Waterfront Commission's own annual report of 1954, page 38, it "relaxed its regulations as to validation and by acting as an intermediary between the AFL and employers.")

3. Adopt a more understanding and humane approach towards men with police records. The Commission has the discretionary right to overlook past offenses.

4. Cancel its anti-labor penalties against the men whose passes it lifted after a mass trial on the charge of "mass picketing." All the men are guilty of is the crime of acting like good union men.

5. Stop abusing its power of subpoena. The Commission's snoopers have hounded longshoremen in their homes, scaring their children and trying to make stool pigeons of their wives.

6. Change its present illegal attitude that it, and not the ILA, has control over the hiring. (According to the Waterfront Commission's own annual report of 1954, page 18, "The Waterfront Commission was given no power over internal union affairs or union officers, nor was it permitted to interfere with the selection of men for work; this was left to the longshoremen themselves and to collective bargaining.")

7. We of the ILA have nothing to hide. We are anxious to present our side of the story to any impartial body appointed by the governors.

If the Commission continues to behave the way it has been lately, and the N.Y. Shipping Association refuses to hire extra gangs from the Union hall, then let the public judge who is really the law breaker—and let the employers suffer the consequences.

Hyman Lumer Fined \$100

CLEVELAND, Sept. 8.—A fine of \$100 and costs was imposed in Municipal Court today in the case of Hyman Lumer, charged with possession of a fictitious driver's license.

The exact sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Joseph H. Stearns, after a plea of guilty was entered, was a \$200 fine and 10 days in jail, with \$100 of the fine and the 10 days suspended. Lumer was represented by Stephen M. Young, former congressman-at-large from Ohio and now president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

The case attracted widespread attention when Judge John V. Corrigan, before whom Lumer originally appeared for arraignment, placed him under the fantastic bail of \$25,000 for a misdemeanor usually punished by no more than a modest fine.

This totally unprecedented action was admittedly based on political considerations. Judge Corrigan said: "I served on the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission while I was in the Legislature, and I heard sworn testimony from people that they had been recruited into the Communist Party by Lumer."

A storm of protest against this act of political persecution developed. The Civil Liberties Union and the Cleveland Press condemned the exorbitant bail as a gross violation of civil liberties. Several days later, a reduction of bail to \$1,500 was won in Common Pleas Court.